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WILLIAM M. LAFAYETTE

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## The Cullom Bill.

The first new anti-trust bill of the present session is the result of the venerable SHELBY M. CULLOM's strange impulse to take a hand in the game. He has been drafting bills since the year 1887. If the present measure, amending and extending the Sherman Anti-Trust law, is correctly reported in the public prints, practice has not made Mr. CULLOM perfect.

The essential and energizing part of the Cullom amendment is thus reported:

"No article of commerce produced, manufactured, owned or dealt in by any person, corporation, association, joint stock company, partnership, organized, formed, managed or carrying on business for the purpose of monopolizing the manufacture, production or sale of any article of commerce, or for the purpose of affecting the cost of such article of commerce to the consumer, or for the purpose of competition in the manufacture, production or sale thereof, shall be transported or carried without the State or Territory in which produced or manufactured, or in which the same may be sold, or without the District of Columbia, if found therein, by any individual, corporation or common carrier in any manner whatsoever."

It will be seen at a glance that the above provision repeals or practically nullifies Section 4,884 of the Revised Statutes and likewise the great body of patent legislation supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof. Section 4,884 is as follows:

"Every patent shall contain a short title and description of the invention or discovery, correctly indicating its nature and design, and a grant to the patentee, his heirs or assigns, for the term of seventeen years, of the exclusive right to make, use and vend the invention or discovery throughout the United States and the Territories thereof."

In the existing laws concerning monopolies created by the United States there are various other direct recognitions of the right of the monopolist to enjoy freely the privileges of interstate commerce. For instance, not only may he, as above provided, manufacture and sell the monopolized article of commerce throughout the United States and the Territories thereof; he may also transfer his monopoly to other persons, who thus acquire his original right to free commerce throughout the nation. This is provided in Section 4,808, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1897:

"Every patent or any interest therein shall be assignable in law by an instrument in writing, and the patentee or his assigns or legal representatives may sue in the name of the patentee for an infringement right under his patent to the whole or any specified part of the United States."

The vast system of monopoly created by these laws relates to articles of commerce often vital to the needs of the consumer and directly affecting the necessities of life. The monopolistic right to manufacture and the equally monopolistic right to vend throughout the land, without regard to interstate lines, are conferred by law not only upon citizens of the United States but also upon citizens or subjects of foreign nations. The comprehensive character of the monopolistic system is proclaimed in Section 4,886:

"Any person who has invented or discovered any new and useful art, machine, manufacture or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, not known or used by others in this country, and not patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country, before the invention or discovery thereof, and not in public use or on sale for more than two years prior to its application, . . . may obtain a patent therefor."

And with his patent he acquires a monopoly to manufacture and to sell at his own price throughout the United States and the Territories.

Furthermore, the vast and useful system of Government-created monopolies does not depend merely upon these statutory enactments. The statutes rest, in their turn, upon a Constitutional provision expressly empowering Congress:

"To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries."

Now, whether it is or is not the purpose of the aged Mr. CULLOM to destroy this Constitutional system of monopoly by closing the State frontiers to commerce in the articles produced, such is unquestionably the effect of his measure as it stands. He makes no exception of any class of monopolistic products. He does not discriminate between monopolies created by law, under a specific provision of the United States Constitution, and monopolies arising from natural causes or from the unpatented genius of men of business. All are alike excluded from right of interstate commerce by the terms of the Cullom amendment.

Indeed, Mr. CULLOM's description of the prohibited articles applies with especial force to those which are now protected by Government patents. These, more obviously than in the case of the products of any other form of monopoly, alleged monopoly, or attempted monopoly, are manufactured, owned and dealt in—to employ the language of the Cullom bill—by persons or corporations organized and managed for the purpose of controlling or monopolizing the production and sale of the articles in question, for affecting the cost of the same to the consumer, and for the prevention of competition. For these very purposes are plainly and notoriously contemplated by our patent system.

Thus, somewhat curiously, the Cullom bill as he has drafted it would by a perverted interpretation of one Constitutional provision of Congress, namely, that to regulate commerce among the States, strike down the monopolies already

statistical provision about the meaning of which there cannot be the slightest doubt.

If this was not the intention of the Illinois statesman, we suggest that he had better amend his amendment so as to protect the Government-created monopolies from restraint and protection by the Federal courts and the United States District Attorneys. When Senator CULLOM has done that, there will be time to consider his measure in its other dangerous or preposterous aspects.

## Unanimity and Littlefield.

With the important exception of the Hon. CHARLES E. LITTLEFIELD and his three colleagues from Maine the Republican membership-elect of the Fifty-eighth House is now unanimously supporting the Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON for Speaker.

Under the circumstances, the devotion of the Hon. AMOS LAWRENCE ALLEN, the Hon. EDWIN C. BURLEIGH and the Hon. LEWELLYN POWERS to the cause of their distinguished associate, the foremost of trust-repressors, affords a pathetic spectacle.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD is at this writing the only Republican running for Speaker against Mr. CANNON. All the other candidates have retired. Mr. LITTLEFIELD is left in the field, and Mr. POWERS, Mr. BURLEIGH and Mr. AMOS LAWRENCE ALLEN are standing by him nobly.

It may be remembered that when Gen. HENDERSON withdrew, Mr. LITTLEFIELD was reported as announcing his own willingness to assume the duties and responsibilities of the Speakership in these modest words:

"I never yet heard of a man in Congress who would be unwilling to comply with a practically unanimous demand from his party."

It now appears that the only mistake of the distinguished gentleman from Maine was a slight error of latitude and longitude in his estimate of where the practical unanimity would hit.

## Secretary Shaw's Report.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1902 is, with the exception of its ultra-radical stand on the question of asset currency, a simple summary of the operations of the Treasury Department for the last fiscal year.

The notable events of the year are declared to be the magnitude attained by the Treasury's available cash balance and its enormous holdings of gold. It is well to bear in mind, however, that the available cash balance has been greatly decreased in the current year and that the Treasury has now actually less money on hand in its own vaults than it has had for a very long time past. Customs revenues have increased far more than was looked for, offsetting the reduction in the internal revenue made by the new statutes.

The most cursory examination of the Secretary's report yields striking testimony as to the national affluence and prosperity. During the year ending Oct. 31, 1902, the net increase in the number of national banks in the country was 399; the circulation taken out by these banks added, of course, greatly to the supply of the country's circulating medium. Referring to the provision for the supply of funds for the construction of the Isthmian canal, the Secretary calls attention to a defect in the law providing for an issue of \$130,000,000 United States bonds for that purpose. The bonds bear interest only at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, and are, therefore, hardly available as security for the circulation of national banks, inasmuch as the present Government tax on such circulation is 1 per cent., or half of the net revenue of the canal bonds. The Secretary recommends that any national bank circulation secured by a deposit of canal bonds shall be subject only to the same tax as that imposed on the circulation secured by the 2 per cent. consols of 1890.

The Secretary says that the Treasury Department takes pride in the fact that it has endeavored to secure a liberal and equitable administration of the laws governing the collection of duty on personal baggage. Other matters touched upon, concerning which we refer our readers to the full report text of the report, are the Alaskan fisheries, the pneumatic despatch system and questions of national quarantine. The Secretary favors by implication the grant of shipping subsidies and the increased appropriations for lighthouse establishment.

At present the silver coinage of the country is kept at par with gold by its direct means. There is no express provision of law protecting the holders of silver coins, although there are those who hold that the statutes of the Government do now authorize the redemption of silver by gold. Secretary SHAW thinks, and people will be inclined to agree with him, that this redemption should be provided for in specific terms, so that the interchangeability of gold and silver in this country will be settled beyond peradventure.

The Secretary maintains that the present banking system of the country is imperfect. It is so constituted, in his opinion, that at certain times interest rates drop to low figures, inviting dangerous speculation; then, when the time arrives, such as the crop-moving period, when business demands a greater amount of funds for its own use, these interest rates tend to rise abnormally high, threatening panic. The Secretary recounts the recent measures taken by the Treasury Department to provide additional circulation. He declares that the fundamental error in our present banking system is the limitation of the security of this circulation to Government bonds. As these bonds are now held at very high prices and are continually in process of retirement by purchases for the sinking fund, the base of the circulating medium of the country thus tends to continually contract, although the growing business of the country requires it to continually expand.

The Secretary, therefore, declares that it is necessary for either one of two policies to be definitely adopted by the Government. Either the Government debt must be perpetuated as a basis for national bank circulation and additional securities as occasion may require,

or some other new system of circulation must be provided. He sees no objection to the issuance of circulation based upon general bank credits and goes so far as to maintain that the bank currency thus issued need not be a first lien upon the assets of the bank.

We believe that the conservative banking sentiment of the country is at present opposed to an asset currency, unless the notes issued by the banks are absolutely guaranteed by the Government so that people will have the same entire confidence in the solidity of the basis for the circulating medium that they now have. Moreover, we have yet to know of any responsible banking authority of the land which would approve of an asset currency system that was not secured, primarily, by a first lien upon bank assets. Upon this point, at once, there will be general dissent with Secretary SHAW's policy.

## The Pennsylvania Franchise.

Yesterday the Hon. TIMOTHY DRYDOLLAR SULLIVAN, Representative-elect from the Eighth district, modestly denied authority and responsibility for preventing the Pennsylvania Railroad from entering the city of New York, but in announcing his opposition to the franchise he disclosed where the centre of obstruction lay. Among Tammany Aldermen a hint from Mr. SULLIVAN falls little short of an order; and he swears that the Pennsylvania road shall never see New York, unless it agrees to an eight-hour day, the prevailing rate of wages and local citizenship for its workmen. None of the "daggers" to be employed shall be contributed by the State of Pennsylvania or New Jersey. The Pennsylvania railroad is a "foreign corporation," and the right to import laborers here shall be denied to it.

As Mr. SULLIVAN, speaking we assume on behalf of Tammany, lays down conditions which no business concern operating on a large scale would dream of accepting, he reduces the situation to this alternative:

Shall the preposterous conditions aforesaid be overcome by those in authority, the Aldermen, or shall the city of New York go without the something immeasurably convenient and valuable—a Pennsylvania railroad depot?

It is needless to say that Mr. SULLIVAN has reduced the opposition side of the argument to absurdity.

## A Master of the Woodsey-Babbly School.

We are proud of the success of our efforts to encourage pastoral poetry. If the sweet effusions of DITHYRAMB DICK, the MOSCOWS of Pildyramb, are loved wherever there are hearts to beat or cows to milk, it was our hands that first touched his purple song-cad and guided the world to his sylvan pad-dock. We were the first to hear Gen. SAMBO BOWLES, twittering feebly on his nest in Agawam. Now every ear rejoices in his full-throated song. And there are and will be more poets yet. Hartford, beloved of sculptors and artists as the temple of those carvings of war, the legs of the Putnam Phalanx, now rings with "echoes as of doves Theocritan and VIRGIL playing on the squash-vine pipe." The Hartford Times has the good fortune to be the music hall of a strong singer of the field and farm, the pigs and the old brown mare. Sunday morning in Hartford opened on a "silver gray fog," a Cotton Whig fog, so to speak, "dense, soft and all pervading." The poet, his minstrel boy, BILL, and the old mare, Amariyllis, started early:

"Yes, the sun was up, shining on the broad and lofty roof of the Old People's Home, and on the green grass which is getting a sharp tint of yellow. And on the declivities that still were veiled in silvery gray, and on the mountain sides that looked as if draped in red and orange silk thickly covered with transparent muslin. And the blue sky spread out, drifted over with white flakes and tender ravellings. And there was genial warmth in the air. Thus we rolled along."

Merrily we rolled along, rolled along, rolled along, to the foot of the hill by the creamery corner. There Amariyllis yielded to the pastoral spirit and refused to go any farther until she had some grass. So the poet and WILLIAM BARNES HOOKER, the Minstrel Boy, got out. BILL tended to the horse and the poet took a little snack of nature:

"While the mare ate her grass, I feasted on the dazzling golden of a maple in the yard opposite, largely golden, with tints of scarlet here and there, and not a leaf missing. She was alone in her glory, the trees around her here or largely so. But the mountain side was a tangle of thin white birch stems and here little trunks, gray, green and brown, in intricate confusion. Gray was the prevailing tint, and the open tangle seemed to be miles deep. It was now that pine, spruce and hemlock came to their rights, and their dark greens and solid shape gave pleasant rest to the eye. Away back on a knoll, opposite the Way house, we had paused a while to gaze at the vivid plumes of a weeping willow, that stood bravely alone, not a leaf missing or of color, and it had none of the usual melancholy aspect, but looked triumphant and glowing."

Thin white stems, bare little trunks! The tenacity of the woods as compared with the pillared glory of the Putnam Phalanx, comes again and again to the nature poet's mind. The weeping willow is the totem and favorite plant of Sadsness SAM of Agawam.

Amariyllis is a "national" critter. Very not the poet's soul. Amariyllis neighs in hexameters, and spondee. The nature poet bridges in that struggling muse in vain, at first:

"After a few minutes' grazing on the long grass, I put the horse on again. And that was very hard. She gets her mouth away from you and down on the ground as quick as a flash, and you stand with the bridge, saying something under your breath. Nor does cooing work. So the boy, WILL, had to help."

Gedup! Git up! Huddup!  
 "Now we slowly ascended through the tangle of dead trees and dried, shrunken leaves. Even the sun could not warm them, and one had to look to the sky and the pines and the rocks for color. Still the woodsy smell was about, and the silence and peace of Indian summer enveloped you. Presently we came to the spring that runs into a big tub with babbling murmurs, and here the mare drank."

The Minstrel Boy took a swig of sweetened water. Babbly murmurs came from the windpipe of a chunky black horse. The nature poet carries for

the purpose of rectifying the woodsey smell when it becomes too pungent:

"The Nature Bard for a drive has gone. On the Canton road you'll find him. His overcoat he has buttoned on. And his good flask slung behind him."

"The Road to Canton is sandy" and a shoehorn to thrust. Amid "gray autumn tints and the quiet sponginess of the pines," Mare, Bard and Boy jogged on to Collinsville and dinner. For the benefit of other poets we record the fact that the Bard seems to prefer ginger ale as a "chaser" or "on-the-side" arm.

He had forgotten his corker and the Minstrel Boy had lent him a fisherman. So the Bard "cut out half the cork piece-meal and the boy rammed down the rest with a stick and got a fine squirt of the ale in his face." Bananas, peanuts, cookies—such was the simple fare. On, on, through russet, orange, scarlet, blue, lavender, reddest red, past cascades "glancing silvery at the sun and ringing with the old, old voice of falling waters," by "the beautiful, beautiful river" and "where the dam is strongest," past "rush and swash," the waving trees, but not the hotel, where Mare and Boy fed again; over Gin Still Hill, a steaming glass with lemon never spoils the scenery," says the Bard—to the top of Vanderbilt Hill!

"And there, turning about, was the great western sky in the afternoon of sunset. Clear, transparent, rose, glow, orange and crimson, deeply deep, it spread from north to south and filled the air with golden reflections. And in the height of the southern zenith hung the new moon, like a thin diamond crescent. Its light was so different, so sharp and sparkling, and it was such a thin line that it stood out like a sickle of gold on an orange robe."

Honor the most lofty poet! And don't forget the Minstrel Boy and the Mare.

## Army Marksmanship.

In a communication to the Adjutant-General, Capt. F. L. GRAHAM, Porto Rico Regiment, makes some valuable suggestions regarding rifle shooting in the army. He speaks with authority, for he has had experience in and out of the army, and distinguished himself last summer at the Sea Girt rifle match, and in the Canadian match which followed it.

Army marksmanship, Capt. GRAHAM asserts, is far below what it was fifteen years ago. This is due to the Spanish war, and the increase in the size of the army, to some extent; but even more to the present style of targets. These latter are figure targets; and of them Capt. GRAHAM says very justly:

"In the training of the marksman, from the novice to the expert rifleman, every possible encouragement must be afforded him. He must be a witness to his own success before he can acquire that confidence in himself that is absolutely essential to a reliable rifle shot. There is nothing more conducive to that end than for the man to be given credit for each shooting, and he does not receive that credit with our present target."

The rule requiring men to assume certain positions at certain ranges is disapproved. "If the target practice is to be as near service conditions as possible, why not permit the men to take advantage of every condition of ground?" is the very pertinent question. Further, more time and more ammunition should be allowed for target practice; and there should be skirmish matches at unknown distances, with unlimited ammunition.

Capt. GRAHAM disapproves of the automatic pistol, every variety of which he has found to work badly in practice; and of the ordinary revolver he says that it should not be expected to do the work of a rifle, but should be kept for close work, and to that end should be of large caliber, with great stopping power.

Important recommendations are made in closing. Capt. GRAHAM urges that there be an officer at army headquarters in charge of target practice, who should be familiar theoretically with the subject, and also have experience as a rifleman, with knowledge of rifle shooting under all conditions. This Porto Rican Captain knows his subject; he sets forth the practical, common-sense side of rifle practice, as against the theoretical side, and his views should carry weight. Everything should be done to keep army marksmanship up to a high standard.

The statement just issued showing the total amounts won by horsemen in the East during the racing season of 1902, which closed at Bellingham last Saturday, shows that owners were substantially rewarded for their expenditures, and hence that more sport of a similar kind may be expected by the public next year.

The stable of F. C. McLEWEE & Co. heads the list with earnings to its credit amounting to \$38,865. AUGUST BELMONT's stable is second, having earned \$75,771; J. R. DRAKE's is third, with \$67,540; and J. R. E. KERRY's is fourth, with \$61,931. Then come W. C. WHITNEY's stable, with earnings of \$50,571; WHITNEY & DURYEA's, with \$55,960; and GREEN & MORRIS's, with \$53,065. The winnings of thirty-eight other stables range from \$14,105, the amount won by L. V. BELL, to \$10,110, the amount won by NEWTON BENNINGTON; and following these are the earnings of between \$500 and 400 of other horsemen, who appear to be fairly commensurate with the size and quality of their outfit.

The foregoing list speaks well for the generosity of the Eastern racing associations in New York State, and for their shrewdness in knowing how the royal sport can best be cultivated.

Last Sunday the fiftieth anniversary or golden jubilee of St. Ann's Church was celebrated in the edifice in East Twelfth street, near Fourth avenue. And almost simultaneously the announcement is made that the work of demolishing the former building occupied by this congregation, lately the German Theater, which has been a landmark in the same section of New York, of which Lafayette place was, for a long time, the chief by-street, is to be begun. In 1852 a church was built on the site of the German Theater, of stones and beams removed from a church in Murray street.

Originally, the church on Eighth street was a Protestant Episcopal church, and then by Presbyterians for a second time. Just fifty years ago it came a Catholic church. The formal dedication was on June 1, 1852, as St. Ann's. The first pastor was the Rev. JOHN MURRAY FORBES, and the last was THOMAS S. PRESTON, who became afterward Chancellor and later Vicar-General of this diocese. After eighteen years' occupancy of St. Ann's the congregation removed to the present church in East Twelfth street, near Fourth avenue, purchased from the Hebrew congregation of Mischkanah Israel. In 1870, in 1871, in 1872, in 1873, in 1874, in 1875, in 1876, in 1877, in 1878, in 1879, in 1880, in 1881, in 1882, in 1883, in 1884, in 1885, in 1886, in 1887, in 1888, in 1889, in 1890, in 1891, in 1892, in 1893, in 1894, in 1895, in 1896, in 1897, in 1898, in 1899, in 1900, in 1901, in 1902, in 1903, in 1904, in 1905, in 1906, in 1907, in 1908, in 1909, in 1910, in 1911, in 1912, in 1913, in 1914, in 1915, in 1916, in 1917, in 1918, in 1919, in 1920, in 1921, in 1922, in 1923, in 1924, in 1925, in 1926, in 1927, in 1928, in 1929, in 1930, in 1931, in 1932, in 1933, in 1934, in 1935, in 1936, in 1937, in 1938, in 1939, in 1940, in 1941, in 1942, in 1943, in 1944, in 1945, in 1946, in 1947, in 1948, in 1949, in 1950, in 1951, in 1952, in 1953, in 1954, in 1955, in 1956, in 1957, in 1958, in 1959, in 1960, in 1961, in 1962, in 1963, in 1964, in 1965, in 1966, in 1967, in 1968, in 1969, in 1970, in 1971, in 1972, in 1973, in 1974, in 1975, in 1976, in 1977, in 1978, in 1979, in 1980, 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